

permit fees, nor shall it affect the authority of political subdivisions to prohibit the possession of a weapon or firearm in certain commercial establishments and public buildings.

Part III. Purchase Of Rifles And Shotguns

1801. Declaration of policy. It is declared that it is in the public interest to authorize residents of this state to purchase or otherwise obtain rifles and shotguns or ammunition in states contiguous to this state in compliance with such other laws of this state or its political subdivisions as may be applicable and in compliance with Section 102 of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq. and it is the declared intention of this state that the sale of shotguns and rifles and the sale of ammunition in this state to residents of adjacent states is hereby authorized pursuant to regulations issued under the Gun Control Act of 1968.

1802. Definitions. As used in this Part:

(1) "A state contiguous to this state" shall mean any state having a common border with this state.

(2) All other terms shall be given the meaning prescribed in 18 U.S.C. § 921 (the Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618) and the regulations duly promulgated thereunder as presently enacted or promulgated and as hereafter modified.

1803. Purchase of rifle or shotgun or ammunition. It shall be lawful for any person residing in this state, including any corporation or other business entity maintaining a place of busi-

ness in this state, to purchase or otherwise obtain a rifle or shotgun or ammunition in any state which is contiguous to this state and to receive or transport such rifle or shotgun or ammunition into this state and to permit any person residing in a contiguous state to purchase shotguns, rifles or ammunition in this state and to receive or transport such rifles, shotguns or ammunition in this state.

1804. Application. This Part shall not apply or be construed to affect in any way the purchase, receipt or transportation of rifles or shotguns or ammunition by federally licensed firearms manufacturers, importers, dealers or collectors except to permit such purchase, receipt or transportation.

Part IV. Armor-Piercing Bullets

1810. Definitions. As used in this Part, "armor-piercing bullet" shall mean any bullet, except a shotgun shell or ammunition primarily designed for use in rifles, that:

(1) Has a steel inner core or core of equivalent density and hardness, truncated cone, and is designed for use in a pistol or revolver as a body armor or metal piercing bullet; or

(2) Has been primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of its shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, to breach or penetrate body armor when fired from a handgun.

1811. Prohibitions.

A. No person shall import, manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transfer armor-piercing bullets.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

1812. Exemptions. The provisions of this Part shall not apply to:

(1) Law enforcement officers and employees acting in the lawful performance of their duties.

(2) Law enforcement or other authorized agencies conducting a firearms training course, operating a forensic ballistics laboratory, or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.

(3) Department of Corrections officials and employees authorized to carry firearms while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(4) Members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or Louisiana National Guard while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(5) Federal officials authorized to carry firearms while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(6) The lawful manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, possession, or transfer of armor-piercing bullets exclusively to or for persons authorized by law to possess such bullets.

(7) A bona fide collector licensed by the Department of Public Safety.

[Current through 2001 2nd Extraordinary Session, including 2001 La. Laws 403 (SB 239)]

MAINE ME. REV. STAT.

Title 12. Conservation

Chapter 701. General Provisions

7001. Definitions. As used in this chapter and chapters 703 to 721, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms shall have the following meanings.

1. Alien. "Alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States. ...

5-A. Domicile. "Domicile" means the place where a person has his true, fixed and permanent home. ...

8. Firearm. "Firearm" includes any instrument used in the propulsion of pellets, shot, shells, or bullets by action of gunpowder, compressed air or gas exploded or released within it.

A. "Autoloading firearm" means a firearm that reloads itself after each shot and requires that the trigger be pulled for each shot.

B. "Automatic firearm" means a firearm that will continue to fire as long as the trigger is held back. ...

23-A. Muzzle-loading firearm. "Muzzle-loading firearm" means a rifled or smooth-bored firearm that is:

A. Forty caliber or greater;

B. Capable of firing only a single charge;

C. Loaded through the muzzle with powder and a ball or bullet; and

D. Ignited by a percussion cap or priming charge of a flint, match or wheel lock mechanism. ...

32. Resident. "Resident" means a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in this State continuously during the 3 months next prior to the date on which he applies for any license or permit under chapter 707, or an alien

who has been so domiciled for one year. No person may be considered a resident if he has not:

A. If registered to vote, registered in Maine;

B. If licensed to drive a motor vehicle, made application for a Maine motor vehicle operator's license;

C. If owning a motor vehicle or vehicles located within the State, registered each such vehicle in Maine; and

D. Complied with the state income tax laws.

A person who is a full-time student at a Maine college or university, who has resided in Maine continuously for 3 months and has satisfied the requirements of paragraphs A to D shall be rebuttably presumed to have been domiciled in Maine during that period.

Chapter 709: Hunting and Trapping

7406. Prohibited acts ...

17. Use or possession of prohibited implements or aids. A person is guilty, except as provided in subsection 20, paragraph B, of use or possession of a prohibited implement or aid if he:

A. Uses for hunting or possesses for hunting any automatic firearm;

B. Uses for hunting or possesses for hunting any auto-loading firearm having a magazine capacity of more than 5 cartridges. All auto-loading firearms having a magazine capacity in excess of 5 cartridges must have the magazine permanently altered to contain not more than 5 cartridges before it may be used in this State for hunting;

C. Uses for hunting or possesses for hunting any firearm fitted or contrived with any device for deadening the sound of explosion;

D. Uses for hunting cartridges containing tracer bullets;

E. Uses for hunting cartridges containing explosive bullets; ...

20. Exceptions. ...

B. The following are exceptions concerning subsection 17.

(1) Paragraphs A, B, C, D, E and F do not apply to military organizations authorized by law to bear arms or to the National Guard in the performance of its duty.

(2) Paragraphs B, D and E do not apply to firearms using the .22 caliber rim fire cartridge or to any autoloading pistol having a barrel less than 8 inches in length.

(3) Paragraph K does not affect or restrict the legitimate possession and sale of flashlights.

(4) Paragraph L does not affect chapter 709, subchapter IV, or any rule issued in accordance with section 7035, subsection 1.

Title 15. Court Procedure - Criminal

Chapter 15. Possession of Firearms by Felons

393. Possession of firearms prohibited for certain persons

1. Possession prohibited. A person may not own, possess or have under that person's control a firearm, unless that person has obtained a permit under this section, if that person:

A. Has been convicted of a crime, under the laws of the United States, this State or any other state, that is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more;

B. Has been convicted of a crime, under the laws of the United States, this State or any other

state, that was committed with the use of a dangerous weapon or a firearm against a person, except for a violation of former Title 12, chapter 319, subchapter III;

C. Has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction:

(1) Under paragraph A and bodily injury to another person was threatened or resulted; or

(2) Under paragraph B; or

D. Is subject to an order of a court of the United States or a state, territory, commonwealth or tribe that restrains that person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner, as defined in 18 United States Code, Section 921(a), of that person or a child of the intimate partner of that person, or from engaging in other conduct that would place the intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the intimate partner or the child, except that this paragraph applies only to a court order that was issued after a hearing for which that person received actual notice and at which that person had the opportunity to participate and that:

(1) Includes a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner or a child; or

(2) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against an intimate partner or a child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been convicted upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a verdict or finding of guilty, or the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

1-A. Limited prohibition for nonviolent juvenile offenses. A person who has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction under subsection 1, paragraph A but is not an adjudication under subsection 1, paragraph C may not own or have in that person's possession or control a firearm for a period of 3 years following completion of any disposition imposed or until that person reaches 18 years of age, whichever is later.

2. Application after 5 years. A person subject to the provisions of subsection 1 may, after the expiration of 5 years from the date that the person is finally discharged from the sentences imposed as a result of the conviction or adjudication, apply to the Commissioner of Public Safety for a permit to carry a firearm. That person may not be issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252.

3. Contents. The application shall be on a form prepared by the Commissioner of Public Safety. The application shall include the following: The applicant's full name; all aliases; date and place of birth; place of legal residence; occupation; make, model and serial number of the firearm sought to be possessed; date, place and nature of conviction; sentence imposed; place of incarceration; name and address of probation or parole officer; date of discharge or release from prison or jail or termination of probation; the reason for the request; and any other information deemed by the commissioner to be of assistance. The application shall be accompanied by certified or attested copies of the indictment, information or complaint, judgment and commitment and discharge which are the subject of the conviction.

4. Notification, objection and hearing. Upon receipt of an application, the Commissioner of Public Safety shall determine if it is in proper form. If the application is proper, he shall within 30 days notify in writing the sentencing judge, the Attorney General, the district attorney for the county where the applicant resides, the district attorney for the county where the conviction occurred, the law enforcement agency which investigated the crime, the chief of police and sheriff in the municipality and county where the crime occurred and the chief of police and sheriff in the municipality where the applicant resides as of the filing of the application. The commissioner may direct any appropriate investigation to be carried out. If, within 30 days of the sending of notice, any person so notified objects in writing to the issuance of a permit, none shall be issued. The commissioner may deny an application if no objection is filed.

5. Appeal. Any person to whom a permit has been denied may appeal to the Superior Court of Kennebec County. The decision of the commissioner may not be overturned unless the court shall find that the applicant's request is reasonable and that the denial of the commissioner was arbitrary, capricious or discriminatory.

6. Filing fee. The commissioner may establish a reasonable filing fee not to exceed \$25 to defray costs of processing applications.

7. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the term "**dangerous weapon**" shall have the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9 and the term "**firearm**" shall have the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.

8. Penalty. A violation of subsection 1, paragraph A, B or C is a Class C crime. A violation of subsection 1, paragraph D is a Class D crime. A violation of subsection 1-A by a person at least 18 years of age is a Class C crime.

Chapter 17. Miscellaneous Provisions

455. Record of sales of firearms. A dealer may not sell, let or loan any firearm to any person without making a copy of the form a dealer must keep as prescribed by 18 United States Code, Section 923. The copy must be made and marked as "STATE COPY" before the firearm is delivered, and is open to the inspection of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, constable, game warden or prosecuting attorney. Any dealer who fails to keep the copy or refuses to show it to any officer listed in this section commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture not to exceed \$50 may be adjudged. Whoever gives a false or fictitious name to the dealer commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture not to exceed \$50 may be adjudged. This section does not apply to wholesalers who sell only to other dealers or to manufacturers who sell only at wholesale.

455-A. Warning requirement upon sales of firearms

1. Posting of conspicuous warning. Except as provided in subsection 1-A, any commercial retail sales outlet that sells firearms shall conspicuously post at each purchase counter where firearms may be purchased the following warning in block letters not less than one inch in height:

"ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD IS A CRIME. IF YOU LEAVE A FIREARM AND AMMUNITION WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF A CHILD, YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO FINE, IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH.

KEEP FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATE.

KEEP FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION LOCKED UP.

USE TRIGGER LOCKS."

1-A. Posting of warnings at gun shows. The warning sign as described in subsection 1 must be posted at all entrances of an organized gun show.

2. Violation. Any person who fails to post the warning in compliance with subsection 1, commits a civil violation for which a civil forfeiture of not more than \$200 may be adjudged.

Title 17A. Maine Criminal Code

Chapter 1. Preliminary

2. Definitions. As used in this code, unless a different meaning is plainly required, the following words and variants thereof have the following meanings. ...

9. Dangerous weapon

A. "Use of a dangerous weapon" means the use of a firearm or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is used or threatened to be used is capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.

B. "Armed with a dangerous weapon" means in actual possession, regardless of whether the possession is visible or concealed, of:

(1) A firearm;

(2) Any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury; or

(3) Any other device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is intended to be used by the actor, is capable of producing or threatening death or serious bodily injury. For purposes of this definition, the intent may be conditional.

C. When used in any other context, "dangerous weapon" means a firearm or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.

D. For purposes of this subsection, a thing presented in a covered or open manner as a dangerous weapon shall be presumed to be a dangerous weapon. [Effective Jan. 31, 2003: For purposes of this subsection, proof that a thing is presented in a covered or open manner as a dangerous weapon gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303 that it, in fact, is a dangerous weapon.] ...

12-A. "Firearm" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive and includes any such weapon commonly referred to as a pistol, revolver, rifle, gun, machine gun or shotgun. Any weapon which can be made into a firearm by the insertion of a firing pin, or other similar thing, or by repair, is a firearm.

Chapter 23. Offenses Against the Family

554. Endangering the welfare of a child

1. A person is guilty of endangering the welfare of a child if that person: ...

B. Knowingly sells, furnishes, gives away or offers to sell, furnish or give away to a child under 16 years of age any intoxicating liquor, cigarettes, tobacco, air rifles, gunpowder, smokeless powder or ammunition for firearms; ...

2. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that: ...

C. The defendant was the parent, foster parent, guardian or an adult approved by the parent, foster parent or guardian who furnished a child under 16 years of age an air rifle, gunpowder, smokeless powder or ammunition for a firearm for use in a supervised manner.

3. Endangering the welfare of a child is a Class D crime, except that a violation of subsection 1, paragraph B-2 is a Class C crime.

554-A. Unlawful transfer of a firearm to a minor

1. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Transfer" means to sell, furnish, give, lend, deliver or otherwise provide, with or without consideration.

B. "Minor" means a person under 16 years of age.

2. A person is guilty of unlawfully transferring a firearm to a minor if that person, who is not the parent, foster parent or guardian of the minor, knowingly transfers a firearm to a minor.

3. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subsection 2 that:

A. The actor reasonably believed the person receiving the firearm had attained 16 years of age. A reasonable belief can not be based solely upon the physical appearance of the person or upon the oral representation of that person as to that person's age; or

B. The transfer of the firearm to the minor was approved by the parent, foster parent or guardian of the minor.

4. Unlawful transfer of a firearm to a minor is a Class D crime.

Chapter 29. Forgery and Related Offenses

705. Criminal simulation

1. A person is guilty of criminal simulation if:

A. With intent to defraud, he makes or alters any property so that it appears to have an age, rarity, quality, composition, source or authorship which it does not in fact possess; or with knowledge of its true character and with intent to defraud, he transfers or possesses property so simulated; or ...

D. With intent to defraud and to prevent identification:

(1) He alters, removes or obscures the manufacturer's serial number or any other distinguishing identification number, mark or symbol upon any automobile, snowmobile, outboard motor, motorboat, aircraft or any other vehicle or upon any machine, firearm or other object; or

(2) He possesses any such object or any such item after that number has been altered, removed or obscured.

2. Criminal simulation is a Class E crime.

Chapter 43. Weapons

1051. Possession of machine gun

1. A person is guilty of possession of a machine gun if, without authority to do so, he knowingly possesses a machine gun.

2. As used in this chapter, "machine gun" means a weapon of any description, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, which is capable of discharging a number of projectiles in rapid succession by one manual or mechanical action on the trigger or firing mechanism.

3. Possession of a machine gun is a Class D crime.

1052. Right to possess, carry or transport machine gun. Any law enforcement officer of the State of Maine, any law enforcement officer of another state or a territory of the United States, members of the Armed Forces, Maine

National Guard and Maine State Guard may possess a machine gun if the possession or carrying of such weapon is in the discharge of his official duties and has been authorized by his appointing authority.

Machine guns manufactured, acquired, transferred or possessed in accordance with the National Firearms Act, as amended, shall be exempt from this chapter.

1053. Confiscation and seizure of machine gun. Any machine gun possessed in violation of section 1051 is declared to be contraband and is subject to forfeiture to the State. Any law enforcement officer shall have the power to seize the same with due process.

When a machine gun is seized as provided, the officer seizing the same shall immediately file with the judge before whom such warrant is returnable, a libel against the machine gun, setting forth the seizure and describing the machine gun and the place of seizure in a sufficient manner to reasonably identify it, that it was possessed in violation of law and pray for a decree of forfeiture thereof. Such judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such libel and shall issue his monition and notice of same to all persons interested, citing them to appear at the time and place appointed to show cause why such machine gun should not be declared forfeited, by causing true and attested copies of said libel and monition to be posted in 2 public and conspicuous places in the town and place where such machine gun was seized, 10 days at least before said libel is returnable. In addition, a true and attested copy of the libel and monition shall be served upon the person from whom said machine gun was seized and upon the owner thereof, if their whereabouts can be readily ascertained 10 days at least before said libel is returnable. In lieu of forfeiture proceedings, title to such seized machine gun may be transferred in writing to the State of Maine by the owner thereof. If title to and ownership in the machine gun is transferred to the State, a receipt for the machine gun shall be given to the former owner by the law enforcement officer who seized the machine gun.

1054. Forfeiture of machine gun. If no claimant for a machine gun seized under the authority of section 1053 appears, the judge shall, on proof of notice, declare the same to be forfeited to the State. If any person appears and claims such machine gun, as having a right to the possession thereof at the time when the same was seized, he shall file with the judge a claim in writing stating specifically the right so claimed, the foundation thereof, the item so claimed, any exemption claimed, the time and place of the seizure and the name of the law enforcement officer who seized the machine gun, and in it declare that it was not possessed in violation of this chapter, and state his business and place of residence and sign and make oath to the same before said judge. If any person so makes claim, he shall be admitted as a party to the process, and the libel, and may hear any pertinent evidence offered by the libellant or claimant. If the judge is, upon hearing, satisfied that said machine gun was not possessed in violation of this chapter, and that claimant is entitled to the custody thereof, he shall give an order in writing, directed to the law enforcement officer having seized the same, commanding him to deliver to the claimant the machine gun to which he is so found to be entitled, within 48 hours after demand. If the judge finds the claimant not entitled to possess the machine gun, he shall render judgment against him for the libellant for costs, to be taxed as in civil cases before

such judge, and issue execution thereon, and shall declare such machine gun forfeited to the State. The claimants may appear and shall recognize with sureties as on appeals in civil actions from a judge. The judge may order that the machine gun remain in the custody of the seizing law enforcement officer, pending the disposition of the appeal. All machine guns declared forfeited to the State, or title to which have been transferred to the State in lieu of forfeiture proceedings shall be turned over to the Chief of the Maine State Police. If said machine gun is found to be of a historic, artistic, scientific or educational value, the State Police may retain the machine gun for an indefinite period of time. Any other machine gun declared forfeited and in possession of the State Police shall be destroyed by a means most convenient to the Chief of the State Police.

1056. Possession of armor-piercing ammunition

1. A person is guilty of possession of armor-piercing ammunition if, without authority to do so, the person knowingly possesses armor-piercing ammunition other than as part of a bona fide collection.

2. As used in this chapter, "armor-piercing ammunition" means a projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun and that is constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, including but not limited to ammunition commonly known as KTW ammunition. "Armor-piercing ammunition" does not include shotgun shot required by federal or state environmental or game laws, rules or regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting or any projectile or projectile core found by the United States Secretary of the Treasury or the secretary's delegate, pursuant to 27 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 178.148 or Section 178.149, to be:

A. Primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes; or

B. Used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

3. Possession of armor-piercing ammunition is a Class C crime.

4. This section does not apply to members of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces or the National Guard, or to law enforcement officers or agencies or forensic laboratories, in the course of duty or employment.

Title 25. Internal Security and Public Safety

Chapter 252. Permits to Carry Concealed Firearms

2001. Threatening display of or carrying a concealed weapon. No person may display in a threatening manner, or wear under his clothes or conceal about his person, any firearm, slung shot, knuckles, bowie knife, dirk, stiletto or other dangerous or deadly weapons usually employed in the attack on or defense of a person, unless excepted by a provision of law.

The provisions of this section concerning the carrying of concealed weapons do not apply to:

1. **Permit issued.** Firearms carried by any person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued as provided in this chapter;

2. **Disabling chemicals.** Disabling chemicals as described in Title 17-A, section 1002;

3. Hunting knives. Knives used for the purposes of hunting, fishing or trapping as defined in Title 12, section 7001;

4. Law enforcement officers and corrections officers. Law enforcement officers and corrections officers as permitted in writing by their employer;

5. Private investigators. [Repealed]

6. Licensed hunters and trappers. Firearms carried by any person engaged in conduct for which a state-issued hunting or trapping license is required and possessing the required license, or firearms carried by a resident person engaged in conduct expressly authorized by Title 12, section 7377, subsections 1 and 2. This subsection does not authorize or permit the carrying of a concealed or loaded firearm in a motor vehicle.; and

7. Permit issued by another state or country. A firearm carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued by another state or country if a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued from that state or country has been granted reciprocity. The Chief of the State Police may enter into reciprocity agreements with 2 other states. Reciprocity may be granted to a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued from another state or country if:

A. The other state or country that issued the permit to carry a concealed firearm has substantially equivalent or stricter requirements for the issuance of a permit to carry a concealed firearm; and

B. The other state or country that issued the permit to carry a concealed firearm observes the same rules of reciprocity in regards to a person issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm under this chapter.

Chapter 252-A. Firearms Regulations

2011. State preemption

1. Preemption. The State intends to occupy and preempt the entire field of legislation concerning the regulation of firearms, components, ammunition and supplies. Except as provided in subsection 3, any existing or future order, ordinance, rule or regulation in this field of any political subdivision of the State is void.

2. Regulation restricted. Except as provided in subsection 3, no political subdivision of the State, including, but not limited to, municipalities, counties, townships and village corporations, may adopt any order, ordinance, rule or regulation concerning the sale, purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permitting, registration, taxation or any other matter pertaining to firearms, components, ammunition or supplies.

3. Exception. This section does not prohibit an order, ordinance, rule or regulation of any political subdivision which, with the exception of appropriate civil penalty provisions, conforms exactly with any applicable provision of state law or which regulates the discharge of firearms within a jurisdiction.

4. Law enforcement agency. Nothing in this section limits the power of any law enforcement agency to regulate the type and use of firearms issued or authorized by that agency for use by its employees. For the purposes of this section "law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as set forth in section 3701.

2012. Sale of firearms to include safety brochure

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Basic firearm safety brochure" means a brochure, produced by a national, nonprofit membership organization that provides a comprehensive voluntary safety program including the training of people in the safe handling and

use of firearms or by any other organization, that contains the following information relating to firearms:

(1) Rules for safe handling, storage and use of firearms;

(2) Nomenclature and descriptions of various types of firearms; and

(3) Responsibilities of firearm ownership.

B. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.

C. "Firearm dealer" means a person who is licensed as a dealer under 18 United States Code, Section 923, or who is required to be licensed as a dealer under that section.

2. Requirement. A firearm dealer must:

A. Include a basic firearm safety brochure with every firearm sold at retail in this State, except that the brochure need not be supplied by the firearm dealer if the firearm manufacturer provides a basic firearm safety brochure with the firearm. The dealer may collect a charge for the brochure, which may not be greater than the dealer's cost to obtain the brochure;

B. Offer to demonstrate to the purchaser the use of a trigger locking device; and

C. Post in a conspicuous place information relating to the availability of known local voluntary firearm safety programs.

3. No liability. Organizations that produce basic firearm safety brochures for distribution to firearm dealers for subsequent distribution to purchasers of firearms and firearm dealers are not liable for injuries resulting from the accidental discharge of nondefective firearms purchased from any dealer.

[Current through First Regular Session, 120th Maine Legislature (June 2001), including 2001 Me. Laws 383 (LD 1740; eff. Jan. 31, 2003), 429 (LD 1764) & 459 (LD 259)]

MARYLAND MD. CODE

Article 27. Crimes and Punishments

Carrying or Wearing Weapon

36. Carrying or wearing concealed weapon; carrying openly with intent to injure; carrying by person under eighteen at night in certain counties.

(a) In general.

(1) Every person who shall wear or carry any dirk knife, bowie knife, switchblade knife, star knife, sandclub, metal knuckles, razor, nunchaku, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of any kind, whatsoever (penknives without switchblade and handguns, excepted) concealed upon or about his person, and every person who shall wear or carry any such weapon, chemical mace, pepper mace, or tear gas device openly with the intent or purpose of injuring any person in any unlawful manner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in jail, or sentenced to the Maryland Department of Correction for not more than three years.

(2) In case of a conviction under the provisions of this subsection, if it shall appear from the evidence that such weapon was carried, concealed or openly, with the deliberate purpose of injuring the person or destroying the life of another, the court shall impose the highest sentence of imprisonment prescribed.

(3) In Cecil, Anne Arundel, Talbot, Harford, Caroline, Prince George's, Montgomery, St. Mary's, Washington, Worcester, Kent, and Baltimore Counties it shall also be unlawful and a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, for any person under eighteen years of age to carry any dangerous or deadly weapon, other than a handgun, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, whether concealed or not, except while on a bona fide hunting trip, or except while engaged in or on the way to or returning from a bona fide trap shoot, sport shooting event, or any organized civic or military activity.

(b) Possession of pepper mace.-

(1) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, a minor may not possess pepper mace, either openly or concealed.

(2) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to 3 years or both. ...

(f) Exceptions. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the carrying of any of the weapons mentioned in subsections (a) and (b) of this section by:

(1) An officer of this State, or of any county or city, who is entitled or required to carry such weapon as part of the officer's official equipment, or by any conservator of the peace, who is entitled or required to carry such weapon as part

of the conservator's official equipment, or by any officer or conservator of the peace of some other state temporarily sojourning in this State;

(2) Any special agent of a railway;

(3) Any person to whom a permit to carry a concealed weapon has been issued under § 36E of this article; or

(4) Any person who shall carry such weapon as a reasonable precaution against apprehended danger, but the tribunal before which any case arising under the provisions of this section may be tried, shall have the right to judge of the reasonableness of the carrying of any such weapon, and the proper occasion therefor, under the evidence in the case.

Carrying Deadly Weapons on Public School Property

36A. Carrying or possessing deadly weapon upon school property.

(a) In general. No person, unless otherwise excepted in this section, shall carry or possess any rifle, gun, knife, or deadly weapon of any kind on any public school property in this State.

(b) Exceptions. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to:

(1) Law enforcement officers in the regular course of their duty;